

# THE POLICY OF DRIFT AND DANGER

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT, In Metropolitan Magazine

In certain articles I contributed through the Wheeler syndicate to the Outlook, the Independent and Every-body's in October, November and December, 1914, which were embodied in the book I wrote entitled "America and the World War," published on January 1, 1915, I gave my views of our duty as regards Belgium, Germany and Mexico, and of our duty to prepare ourselves against possible assault from without.

What I thus said, was said at the very time and about the vital needs of the time and because some one had to say the things essential to American honor which the administration dared not say—still less to act upon. This was eighteen months ago. On page 250 of the volume in question I spoke as follows:

"In the great war I refrained from criticizing and to the limit of my conscience supported his attitude both as regards Belgium and as regards the war in general, up to the very last moment when I felt that I could do so, and yet not be untrue to the country."

I accepted the repeated public assurances from Washington that the special plan he was carrying out justified the people in his saying then went, "trusting the president," and "standing behind the president," the assurances that after careful examination of our duties under the Hague convention and other treaties this nation had no responsibility to Belgium, nor to the rest of the world, nor to ourselves in the matter; and that the president was doing with efficiency, in ways inadvisable to make public at the moment, everything necessary in the way of preparation, and from the standpoint of our own national interests, and from the standpoint of international right and honor.

It was not until the personal inquiries I made into the condition of

## DON'T BE THIN.

Tonoline is not, as some believe, a patented drug, but a scientific combination of a number of the most effective and powerful flesh-building elements known to science. It is absolutely harmless, yet wonderfully effective and a single tablet eaten with each meal often has the effect of increasing the weight of a thin man or woman from 3 to 5 pounds a week. Tonoline is sold by druggists everywhere.

"I have been thin for years and began to think it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable process brought about by use of Tonoline Tablets so I decided to try it myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I have put on just forty pounds during the last forty days, and never felt stronger."

**Positive Proofs**  
That Tonoline Tablets Actually Make Thin People Fat!  
Twenty Pounds Gain

I cannot praise Tonoline Tablets too highly. I feel like an entirely new person. When I began the treatment I weighed 115 pounds and now weigh 135 pounds, a gain of 20 pounds. How is that for Tonoline Tablets?

—George A. Clifford.  
Getting Along Fine  
Send another box of Tonoline Tablets. I am getting along fine. Gained five pounds.

—Mrs. W. Page.  
For sale by Wells-Haymaker Company.—Advertisement.

the army and navy satisfied me of their lamentable deterioration under more than one way in which it is possible to take efficient action. But when so much time has passed, either without action, or with only mischievous action, as gravely to compromise both the honor and the interest of the country, then it becomes a duty for self-respecting citizens to whom their country is dear to speak out. . . . I spoke only when it became imperative to speak under penalty of tame acquiescence in tame failure to perform national duty.

I followed this course as regards Mexico. I followed this course as regards the great war. To the extent of my power I supported Mr. Wilson either by silence, or by open championship, as long as there was the remotest chance that in standing by the president I was also standing by the honor and interest of the country. I construed every doubt, both as regards Mexico and Belgium, until I became convinced beyond a shadow of a doubt that such was not the case; that he had no secret facts at his command, other than corroborative of the facts known to me, and to all other intelligent men; and that he had no plan whatever, save by adroit elocution to cover inaction and refusal to perform national and international duty.

For over a year and a half after he was elected I did not criticize adversely a single one of his official acts. I supported his Mexican policy to the extent of never criticizing it, and of going to the utmost limit I could in approving it, until the culmination of the Vera Cruz incident showed that he had no plan whatever, to serve the interest or honor of the American people, or to do anything but satisfy his own temporary and shifting predilections for or against certain individual chiefs among the warring factions of banditry.

President Wilson, and his entire indifference to this fact; and it was not until October, 1914, when I saw the Belgian commissioners to this country, and then made further careful investigation myself, that I became absolutely certain that President Wilson had no information about Belgium that we did not, all of us, have, that he had made no effort to find out what our duty was or to live up to it, and that he neither knew nor cared anything about our frightful military unpreparedness.

I then became convinced to "trust the president" longer was to be false to the honor and interest of the United States; and that to "stand by him" was to back away from the performance of national and international duty.

From that moment, eighteen months ago, I spoke out with all the emphasis there was in me, both as regards the great war, and as regards Mexico. I committed no error in speaking out, no error in any statement. I have made calling attention to the president's dreadful failure to do his duty to and by the American people. If I committed any error at all, it was because of the effort in good faith to support the president regarding Mexico, and regarding Belgium longer than he was entitled to support—nor do I regret such error, for I was determined to err, if at all, by standing by him too long, rather than by not standing by him as long as there was the remotest chance that his policy was grounded on right, and was in the public interest.

The most flagrant of our national derelictions of duty during the last three years have been in their order:

1. Our failure in preparedness.
2. Our failure to protect the lives

and property of our own citizens on the high seas, in foreign countries and within our own limits.

3. Our failure to do our duty in Mexico.

4. Our failure to do our duty in Belgium.

As regards preparedness—although three years have elapsed since Mr. Wilson became president; although twenty months have elapsed since the cataclysm of the world war showed the infinite folly and wickedness of not making ready and being ready to protect ourselves—not one thing has yet been done.

The president, after all this time, still entrusts the war and navy departments to amiable gentlemen who know nothing whatever of either the army or navy, who take no interest whatever in their real efficiency; and neither he nor they have given the slightest sign that they appreciate the terrible gravity of the international situation which, thanks largely to our own supineness, has been permitted to develop with such ominous rapidity during the last two years.

We are no stronger by a gun or a man than we were at the outbreak of the great war. Relatively to the rest of the world our navy has gone rapidly and steadily back during these last three years, and our army likewise.

In Congress the welfare of the army has been entrusted to Mr. Hay, who is probably, of all the men in both Houses, the most intelligent, zealous and persistent opponent of the efficiency of the army, and obstructor of all schemes for adequate national defense.

The president has cordially backed Mr. Hay. The bills introduced into Congress, if enacted into law, will in no shape or way meet the situation. From the standpoint of adequate preparation for the duty of national defense, and the performance of international duty, they will leave the situation so little changed as to be practically of no consequence.

When there is urgent and immediate need for a bridge across a river, it is just as futile to build a bridge one-tenth of the way over as not to build at all.

We, as a nation, have come terribly short during the last year or two in the performance of our duty. I do not wish to excuse us as a people. But by far the heaviest burden of responsibility rests upon the titular and official leader of the nation.

Twenty months after the great war began, although we have had such ample warning, and ample opportunity to prepare, this nation, the wealthiest in the world, with 100,000,000 people, has met the utmost difficulty in scraping together 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers to go to Mexico, while it is announced from Washington that sending these 4,000 or 5,000 men has exposed to danger the rest of the border. President Wilson himself says that he has "not troops enough" to protect the border from bandits. Our few aeroplanes, when tried, broke down and failed just as had previously been the case with our submarines. This is not the fault of the officers of the army and navy of the United States—no finer men exist. It is the fault of President Wilson and his supporters in Congress, and it is a punishment upon us, the American people, for what these representatives of the American people have done, and have left undone during the last three years.

As regards Mexico and the president's derelictions of duty there—they have been so numerous and involved that the only difficulty is to choose which incidents to mention.

On August 27, 1913, he announced to Congress that he would forbid the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of Mexico.

On February 2, 1914, he announced that the embargo was to be lifted because "conditions have essentially changed." The result was that huge arms and ammunition crossed the border to all contending factions—who have all used them to kill our own people and their own innocent fellow-countrymen.

On April 23 he ordered the embargo on arms restored.

On May 15 he again lifted the embargo so far as it applied to shipments

to Tampico. On May 27 the cargo of arms which was not allowed to be landed at Vera Cruz, and which was the immediate excuse for seizing Vera Cruz, was allowed to be landed, together with another cargo, at Puerto Mexico.

On June 2 and June 4, 1914, cargoes of arms and munitions were landed at Tampico for Carranza.

On September 9, 1914, the war department lifted the embargo.

On October 6, 1914, ten thousand American-made rifles, under the lifted embargo, crossed the border to Villahermosa since been used with effect against our own people.

On January 27, 1915, fifteen cargoes of arms and munitions reached San Diego from the United States for the various factions.

On October 20, 1915, an embargo was declared on arms for all the factions except Carranza.

On December 2, 1913, in a message to Congress, the president said he would not alter our policy of "watchful waiting." On April 20, 1914, he said that the question of the flag salute "need have none of the grave implication of interference." The next day he ordered the landing at Vera Cruz, and a three days' battle ensued in which fifteen Americans were killed and fifty-eight were wounded—125 Mexicans were killed and 195 wounded. If President Wilson did not call this interference, it would be interesting to know what he did call it. Yet on April 23 just as this battle closed, he announced that he had "not abandoned his watchful waiting policy."

He sent an army of 10,000 men to Vera Cruz to obtain a salute for the flag and to prevent the shipment of arms to Mexico; he did not prevent the shipment of arms to Mexico; he did not get the salute to the flag; he ordered a battle to be fought in which four hundred men were killed and wounded, and on November 23, 1914, he evacuated Vera Cruz, but he took away \$1,000,000 of custom dues collected during the occupation. He had lost honor; he had spilled blood; he had been defeated in his purpose; but he had collected some dollars.

The Baltimore platform upon which Mr. Wilson was elected, pledged him to the policy "that every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to, and must be given the full protection of the United States government, both for himself and his property."

On August 22, 1913, the president, through the secretary of state, warned the Mexicans that "if any violence is visited upon any American citizen by any one claiming civil or military authority, this country will hold personally responsible the perpetrators thereof."

Yet again and again afterwards he urged all Americans to leave Mexico, and never took one smallest step to protect them from violence or to call to account those guilty of violence to them.

On January 26, 1914, through his secretary of state, he said that the interests of all American citizens would be protected everywhere in Mexico, as elsewhere. But not the slightest protection was actually given.

President Wilson has never interfered in order to secure order and justice in Mexico or to protect the lives and property of Americans—against all wrongdoers. He boasts that he has "kept us out of war with Mexico." As a matter of fact he has twice brought us into war in Mexico, and each time it has been a war waged in the interests of certain chiefs to whom, at the moment, Mr. Wilson objected. He fought Huerta at Vera Cruz in the interests of Villa and Carranza. He permitted the furnishing to Villa of the arms which Villa has used against us. A year ago, through General Scott, he concluded what was in effect a treaty of peace and friendship with this same General Villa. He did not defend our own people against Villa. Now in the interests of General Carranza, he has sent a force into Mexico to co-operate with the Carranzista bandits, many of whom have taken part in the raids against us against their momentary rivals under Villa, who may be their allies of tomorrow against us.

## GOOD RURAL ROADS HELP RAILROADS

To Develop the Country Along Every Imaginable Line of Legitimate Betterment.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, is president also of the American Highway Association. He is deeply interested in the success and prosperity of both, because, though in no sense related in management, both are working in the separate ways for the public benefit. The Southern Railway system has a total mileage of 7,022 miles and reaches every important commercial and industrial point in the Southern States. Under the policy adopted by Mr. Harrison's predecessors, the Southern system has conducted for five years an active campaign looking to the development of the territory reached by its lines. Through its land and industrial department it has attracted thousands of industrious people to establish their homes in the South and by means of its good roads, trains and expert mental work it has demonstrated the great value of improved highways to farmers and merchants and manufacturers. The Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard have also done invaluable work of the same sort, so that the South is no longer an undeveloped country but is yearly attracting steadily increasing attention from investors and homeseekers.

The American Highway Association has been publishing a good road year book containing a complete survey of the good roads movement—the status of the work in all the States and districts, the laws that

have been passed touching the work, the methods of construction, the types of road best adapted to different traffic, the engineering problems with which the builders must deal and how to solve them, the intimate relation of improved highways to individual and community interests, questions of cost of construction and cost of maintenance, so that the good roads year book has come to be a trustworthy compendium of all that relates to this great question. The year book for 1916 is now in press and will shortly be ready for distribution. The preface to this volume has been written by Mr. Harrison in which he sets forth the purpose of the American Highway Association—the "intelligent and effective use of the large funds actually available" for road building.

Millions to be Spent. During the year 1916 it is not unlikely that about \$300,000,000 will be spent on highways and highway bridges in the United States, or about as much as one-third the cost of the federal government for the fiscal year 1913-14. The average citizen who is asked to vote for the issue of highway bonds and who pays road taxes as well as the expert, has the right to know how the money is expended and that it shall be expended for road building and road maintenance so as to obtain the largest economical results. That such results may be reached the American Highway Association has entered upon a campaign of education, by bringing together in its books "general outline of the methods in use in the different States of conducting road improvements and of raising funds for

## SUPPOSE YOU WERE A CAVE MAN AND FIGHTING TO RETAIN THE DOMINANT PLACE IN THE TRIBE!

### CLARKSBURG PEOPLE PRAISE TANLAC

Many Already Relieved Praise Splendid New Remedy Which Mrs. Cornell Endorses.

Tells How One Bottle Helped Her Back to Health.

"I want to praise Tanlac because I suffered from kidney and nervous trouble and could not sleep a wink at night until I began taking it. My back ached me something awful and I was so restless nights I simply could not get to sleep right. I felt weak, torn and worn down and was hardly able to keep up, that is a fact, but now since taking this new medicine so many of my friends are recommending it, I am not troubled in the least with my back and it gives me no trouble at all. My nerves are right back and normal again and I sleep fine nights now. I'm stronger too, these days and feel better in every way, so I can not help but join the many others who are praising Tanlac. It quickly convinced me of its remarkable merits as I only took one bottle and I feel absolutely safe in recommending it to my most intimate friends. Signed, Mrs. Mallie Cornell, 324 2nd St., Clarksburg, W. Va.

Some one among the many friends of Mrs. Cornell recommended Tanlac to her. Thousands likewise endorsed Tanlac and anyone troubled with stomach, kidney or liver may very wisely procure a trial 1/2 bottle of Tanlac at Farrell's Drug Store today.

### Representative Explains More About Tanlac Here

Great Laboratory's Preparation Being Distributed Through Farrell's Drug Store in Clarksburg.

To assist those suffering from stomach, kidney, liver, catarrh or rheumatic troubles back to health, Mr. Renfrow, representing Tanlac, the remarkable preparation of the great Dayton, Ohio, laboratory, is present daily at Farrell's Drug Store, just two doors above the Odeon theatre, and Mr. Renfrow gladly meets the public daily and further explains about this remedy which almost in a day became famous after a 100 per cent successful test covering several thousand cases, of record. The eminent chemist, Herr Joseph Trimbach, spent years in perfecting this remedy which has entirely superseded the old method of treating such diseases. Tanlac was created to remove the cause of such ailments. Its success here and elsewhere proves its worth a thorough trial by all.

## If Troubled With Stomach, Kidney Or Liver, Get Tanlac Here in Clarksburg, Farrell's Drug Store

(Two Doors Above Odeon Theatre)  
Tanalac is sold in the following nearby towns:  
Brown, W. Va. . . . . T. C. Bennett & Son  
Fairmont, W. Va. . . . . Wm. R. Crane Drug Co.  
Morgantown, W. Va. . . . . McVicker's Drug Store  
Grafton, W. Va. . . . . Red Cross Pharmacy  
Newburg, W. Va. . . . . W. M. Dent & Co.  
Rowlesburg, W. Va. . . . . Adams & Moore  
Salem, W. Va. . . . . Salem Drug Co.  
Weston, W. Va. . . . . Talbot's Pharmacy  
Buckhannon, W. Va. . . . . G. O. Young  
Philippi, W. Va. . . . . Lacy T. Ford  
Weaver, W. Va. . . . . A. W. Windom  
Gage, W. Va. . . . . A. W. Windom  
Junior, W. Va. . . . . A. W. Windom  
Belington, W. Va. . . . . Grant Graham  
Dartmouth, W. Va. . . . . Buxton & Landstreet Co.  
Elkins, W. Va. . . . . F. S. Johnston Drug Co.  
Terra Alta, W. Va. . . . . Ringer's Department Store

such work; an untechnical and practical explanation of different types of road improvements, culverts and bridges; a statement of the methods of maintenance and of preventing dust; a digest of the current specifications of the highway departments of several States where road work is carried on extensively; an explanation of the principles underlying the different classes of bonds issued to pay for highway improvements, and finally to supply lists of manufacturers of machinery and materials for road work and of societies and clubs interested in the betterment of our highways."

The building of good roads is "a man's work." It cannot be done "just so." There must be definite planning and thorough system and capable supervision. "To make the best use of road funds they should be spent under the direction of men who have devoted their lives to the study and practice of road building." These men must be paid adequately for their services, and these services should be available for all the counties and districts through which the roads under construction run. It may not be practical for single counties to employ the best engineering ability in the construction of their roads but this difficulty can be largely overcome if the counties will all join in the work of building up the state highway departments from which they would be able to obtain such technical advice as might be required in the solution of their several difficult problems in road construction and maintenance.

There has been for years an insistent popular demand for federal improvement of the public highways on the ground that such improvement would render more efficient the de-

Big Problem That Faces Every Man, Woman and Child Who Hopes to Make the Most Out of Life and Enjoy Either Work or Pleasure.

PERSONAL EFFICIENCY KEY NOTE, NOT LUCK OR CLUBS

### DEEP COLD WORRIED HIM

Well Known Clarksburg Man Says Tanlac is a Splendid Remedy and Tells About It.

### HURLEY SNIDER PRAISES REMARKABLE NEW REMEDY

"I had a deep seated cold which lodged in my chest and worried me a good deal. I was nervous all the time and had lost my appetite. I didn't care for food, and I assure you I was much worried about my condition. I kept worrying along feeling badly about all the time until one day a friend recommended Tanlac to me and since taking two bottles my nerves have been restored to normal. I am glad to say and remarkable to relate my appetite is good, cold in my chest and cough has gone and I am feeling better in every way. Having been relieved of all my troubles, I'm glad to endorse and recommend Tanlac and have many times thanked my friend for recommending Tanlac to me." Signed, H. A. Snider, 419 East Pike street, Clarksburg, W. Va. Hurley Snider is known by everybody here in Clarksburg, and has a host of friends. Hurley's brother states the results from Tanlac are so apparent in his brother's case he will begin taking Tanlac too, as he has been feeling badly of late.

Tanalac asks for nothing more than a thorough trial. That is all it expects you to give it. In that thorough trial thousands upon thousands have found relief. A trial bottle after, two doors above the Odeon theatre, and at this store the Tanlac representative, Mr. Renfrow, will be found willing at all times to explain more about the new medicine.

NOTE:—Thousands in this vicinity already familiar with Tanlac's remarkable powers praise it for stomach, kidney and liver ailments and no one has cause to doubt its efficiency any longer. The price at Farrell's is \$1 per bottle.

### You Must Be Stronger, More Agile and Mentally Alert Than the Others.

Suppose that your ancestors had but a few years ago climbed down from the trees and stopped frisking about on all fours—Suppose you had just discovered the use of a club—whereby with very little increased effort you could hit many times harder than your adversary with his fists. Then suppose that some man came along and showed you a boomerang, sling-shot or bow and arrow and demonstrated how you might strike a fatal blow without endangering yourself from the club of your opponents—Then suppose that by virtue of your prowess you held a dominant place among men until still again competition became so keen you were forced to look around for more power and suppose now that the fellow who told you before, came and said: "You must be stronger, more agile, and mentally alert, you must keep and encourage nature to the limit to withstand modern methods of living and the strains and overworking, overeating practices of men. And then suppose he told you how, wouldn't you follow his advice?"

Science and great discoveries point the way to greater personal efficiency and at the great Dayton Ohio, laboratory Herr Joseph Trimbach, the eminent chemist studied, worked and experimented for years that the human system might be relieved of disease of the stomach, kidney and liver.

A corps of experts worked with him and after years of research and labor the great chemist announced Tanlac which he created to remove the cause of ailments of this kind. He vouched for it and thousands of tests and thousands of statements from people here in this city and in nearby towns, prove how well he succeeded. People all along have known that the symptoms of disorders of the stomach, kidney and liver, included indigestion, pains in pit of stomach, constipation, gas, bloated feeling, bleeding, headaches, nervousness, loss of weight, appetite, and sleep. They knew why pains occurred in back and side. They knew the many other symptoms and many medicines have long been known which will deaden or temporarily relieve pain, nervousness, constipation, etc., but to remove the cause and restore nature to normal so that nature may perfectly perform her functions was the stumbling block, the great obstacle in the way and now that a man has the opportunity of becoming efficient, and with perfect health, clear head and strength perform his duties, none should fail to procure a bottle of this great laboratory's remedy, Tanlac, and accept the advice of thousands who urge a thorough trial. Get a bottle today or ask for the Tanlac representative at Farrell's drug store, two doors above the Odeon theatre, Clarksburg.

A dull, tired, worn-out, fagged and debilitated condition is no condition for any man or woman to be in who hopes to make the most out of life and enjoy either work or pleasure.

roads) is to be done by the states, subject to the approval of the United States secretary of agriculture, and future federal aid will be withheld from states which fail to maintain properly the roads constructed with such assistance." The states with highway departments will be first to share in the appropriations made by Congress, and with this incentive to the practical consideration of the subject it is taken for granted that in a short time there will be highway departments in all the states. With community of effort and interest in this great work between the general government and the states, and competent direction and hard service the time will come, speedily, when the public roads of the country will be a credit to the country and there will be at all seasons well-constructed highways for the business of the people.

In his proclamation, or preface as it is called, President Harrison says: "All who believe in getting a dollar's worth of goods for every dollar invested in construction or maintenance of highways are invited to join the (American Highway) association and thus bear witness in an active and positive way to their co-operation in a work of great economical and social value."

Spain has been practicing irrigation for more than a century, its first canal having been begun in 1814.

**CEMENT BLOCKS**  
Lime, plaster, cement, sand, sewer pipe, etc. Prices right quality and service, our specialty. Both phones, G. M. WEST, Feed Supply Store.

## SPRING STYLES

### NEW Washable Kid Boots F. B. & C. KID

Our stock of colored kid Shoes is now complete. These new style-excellent boots are becoming more popular each day. Our prices are, without doubt, the most reasonable in town.

White Kid Lace Boots, white soles and covered heels . . . . . \$5.00  
White Kid Lace Boots, white soles and heels . . . . . \$7.00  
Ivory Kid Lace Boots, white soles and covered heels . . . . . \$5.00  
Pearl Gray Kid Boots, white soles and heels . . . . . \$7.00

## SPEARS SHOE CO.

Fourth Street.